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The Circulation of The Bulletin

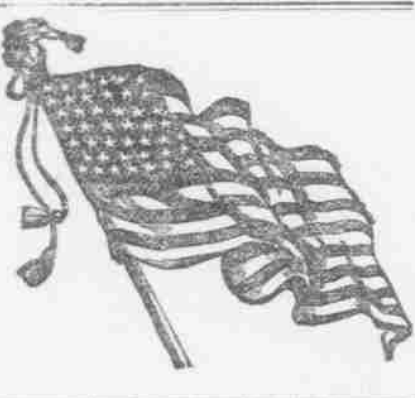
The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 9,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and thirty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average.....4,412
1905, average.....5,920

July, 299,149



TOO MANY INVESTIGATIONS.

Complaints are being made that too many investigations have been started in the town's inland explosion in New York harbor last Sunday morning.

Where there are so many inquiries instead of one cause being ferreted out, there is likely to be a variety of conclusions harder to solve than the original problem.

It will be remembered that the cause of high prices was politically investigated in half the states of the Union a few days ago, and that the hundreds of thousands of the people's money expended not ten cents worth of relief or satisfaction was ever obtained.

There may be something under this catastrophe more than criminal intent—there may be criminal intent. It is a matter the federal authorities are competent to handle, and since it comes within their jurisdiction it is likely to be more speedily brought to light by them than by the authorities of two states or three cities, which seem to be involved.

NO CLEAN MILK.

A Waterbury doctor makes the statement that there is no such thing as clean milk obtainable from even the best kept stables and dairy herds.

When he was charged with having said 97 per cent. of the milk delivered in the city was filthy, he objected to the statement because he had said 100 per cent. was dirty, and the quotes of his letter had misquoted him by three per cent.

He challenges any dairy man to let him put his milk through a microscope and guarantee he would find dust and hay and excreta in sufficient bulk not to require the use of a microscope to disclose it.

If this is true it has always been true, but it has never been affected the health of the farmers who use most of it, and continue the most healthy and long-lived people in the country.

There is as persistent a war being made upon milk as there is upon flies and mosquitoes in the allied interests of public health; but there is reason to believe this is not the true motive.

The falling off of milk cows 15,000 to 20,000 in the past ten years in New England is the cause of the interest in the use of condensed milk the rest of the country is so dear, and the pasteurization of milk is likely to send the price permanently to 10 cents or more a quart.

A WORLD-HOPE—A CONTINUOUS PRAYER.

All over the world today there exists the thought that out from this great world war is to come a more abiding peace and an order of things which shall make life happier men. This is the hope of the whole world and it is the faith which sustains the soldiers in the trenches on both sides of the battlefields.

An Austrian soldier left a letter for his sister to be opened after his death, which has come to light. In it this man of the trenches said:

This frank and sincere letter written with thoughts of death pressing hard, shows what men will sacrifice and suffer for the belief that is in them.

This hope and faith of the spirit is world-wide, in effect the universal and continuous prayer, of all the people; and a prayer that is likely to be answered.

A CHECK TO KRUPPISM.

The manufacturers of munitions of war complain that the tax upon their industry is too great—it is unfair and destructive.

Each year makes millions always feel direct taxes most, and make the loud protests because they are compelled to contribute their share in support of the government.

We agree with the Detroit Free Press when it says:

"It strikes us that the munitions companies have pointed out the very best reason why they should be taxed heavily. A few years ago, it was revealed in the German reichstag that Krupp hired agents for the purpose of stirring up trouble in foreign capitals in order to stimulate investments in armament. We do not want this so-called Kruppism in America. We do not want citizens whose enormous profits will tempt them into inciting bad feeling among the nations simply that the profits may be maintained. If the managers of the Krupp plant fell so low, there is no reason to believe that Americans will prove, in like circumstances, superior to such appetites."

The premiums upon trouble in various directions are already too great. The money in it encourages in this country the circulation of lies to the prejudice of Japan and Mexico and the misleading of the people.

The makers of war munitions can afford to pay direct taxes better than the workers can afford to pay the indirect taxes of which they seem to know so little.

WHAT CONSTITUTES CLEAN STREETS.

In Havana, and Philadelphia and New Bedford the only clean street is the one that has been swept and washed clean; but in a multitude of other cities the streets which are occasionally swept and never washed are called clean.

Every city that has an ample supply of water should in the hot weather have its gutters, if not its street surfaces, flushed occasionally; and there is a crying need of such service in Norwich now.

Any person who doubts this may reach a different conclusion by standing on the curb of Franklin square, or any of the adjacent streets on a hot night. The effluvia which rises is conclusive evidence of nightly nuisances committed and of the menace these gutters are to the public health.

The streets of Havana and Philadelphia are washed every day, and there is a noticeable absence of evil odors, and of the flies charged with spreading disease.

Let the clean streets of Norwich be streets without noxious or nauseating odors!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President Wilson's typewriter is a real safety-first machine.

The cheapest thing in Europe today is the life of the masses.

New London has a 15-minute traffic law. Did she follow suit?

The bomb thrower puts his sensationalism into deeds, not words.

When the wheat gets rusty the blight of speculation strikes mankind.

A Kansas record: Fifty years of talk for good roads, and not one yet built.

There is no doubt Roger Casement was too dear to the Irish people to be sacrificed.

Norwich lobstermen are trying to grow a new picnic since they do not need a new claw.

Fashion still decrees that we shall see much more of our friends than we used to.

The frog industry is the only one that finds in croaking the best evidence of success.

When did the Odones lose the spirit of the past? And how long do they expect to be finding it?

Do not let the world look too crooked to you! This is one way to undermine your own happiness.

The Man on the Corner says: "The girls in striped dresses look too much like animated barbers' poles."

Hughes holds the ballot is a federal right women are entitled to, not a state right they may plead for.

Pull down your vest and wipe your chin. In theatrical circles it is said "The Merry Widow" is coming back.

The fact that the friends of Charles E. Hughes call him Charley shows it is not difficult to break ice with him.

Since August cannot possibly do worse than the preceding months have there is ground for the hope it may do better.

It will be some time before the Deutschland will think it safe to put up her wireless to send love to the Bremen.

Since Hughes stands for woman suffrage Wilson may be expected to change his frown to a smile in that direction.

Will the Kaiser please state whether he expects to take his Christmas dinner this year in Constantinople, Paris or Verdun.

About 600 lives have been lost since Wilson invaded Mexico. Do these count for nothing? What has been gained by the sacrifice?

When Hughes turned the republican watchlight upon Wilson the administration looked as if it had been weighed and found wanting.

The man who sends his family to the shore, covers the stoves with pans and kettles, fills the sink with dishes, then goes to the restaurant to eat.

Why should Germany start a crusade for peace within her own borders? The memories of Verdun ought to make such a campaign unnecessary.

Col. Bryan says: "The political drift is toward Wilson." This may be true. The flood tide is for Hughes, because the drift is of little consequence.

BACHELOR HALL

"And, Henry, you won't forget to lock the doors and windows every night when you go to bed, and wind the alarm clock, and set out Mr. Brown's milk, for he will be here every time, and wipe your feet every time, and don't let him come in on to the rug, and don't spill—"

"There, that's enough! For thunder's sake, don't you suppose I know any thing about Grace?"

"Well, but I never have left you before. We always have gone together. I wouldn't go now if sister wasn't really in need of me. I don't believe I ought to, anyway," she finished, doubtfully. "What if you get sick living on bachelors' stuff and canned things?"

"Now stop it, Grace! I should think I was a four-year-old. I'll do all the things. Don't you worry. Give Slater the helping hand on the table and rug. While he tried to mop this up with a hastily snatched up traycloth, a whirling sound caused him to look up, and to his dismay, he beheld a little flock of chimney swallows issuing from the fireplace. Before he could catch them, they had distributed soot most importantly between window draperies, tablecloth and floor. He could almost hear his wife saying, 'But why didn't you put the fireboard up?' Just then he was caught by the telephone. It was long-distance, Grace's voice. Before he could reply he noticed a fine black feather something floating in the air and dropping all about him. It rendered his voice a bit nervous as he replied, 'Good for you—see you tomorrow, then—good enough—sure, I'm all right—well, good-by, till later.' And he hurried to the kitchen, which to his horror he found full of thick, black smoke.

He threw open doors and windows, extinguished the treacherous, old-fashioned oil stove on which he had been heating dish water for a dratted 'semi-occasional' task. When he was able to see across the room he surveyed the various kinds of dirt and disorder and ran his hands despairingly through his hair as he wondered where to begin. Then an inspiration came. In a neighboring town lived a couple. He hurried to the telephone. "Psmith Helen? Good. Say, could you help me out on a pinch? And he explained, finishing with: 'Yes, I'll see you back home. Bless your heart!'"

The next day as Mrs. Grace was nearing her home station one of her friends came along to greet her, and came along to greet her, and remarked in a half-playful, half-malicious manner:

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Very Common Person, Indeed.
Mr. Editor: I advise "one of the common people" to desert in his controversy with "One Who Likes to See a Crowd," because he has failed to accomplish anything except to show himself a very common person.

The ridiculous attempt to imitate a large city by enforcing the more ridiculous traffic laws, is receiving and meriting the contempt of all thinking citizens regardless of party affiliation.

In the opinion of many merchants it is driving the business out of town. Unless a change is speedily made the next election will inaugurate a new mayor.

ANOTHER ONE WHO LIKES TO SEE A CROWD.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The National Geographic society's war geography bulletin issued in Washington today thus describes Medina, Arabia, where the Turks are reported to have been signally defeated by the Arab revolutionists commanded by Sheriff Abdulah:

"The City of the Prophet," "The Perfumed" and "The Illumined" are the names by which Medina is known to devout Mohammedans. As a place of pilgrimage it is second only to Mecca, the birthplace of the prophet. Although three or four travelers and students have evaded the cordon established by "the faithful," the city is closed to all non-Mohammedans, for here is buried the great leader and here also is the holy tomb of his favorite daughter, the famed Fatima.

Medina's population is variously estimated, the extremes being 15,000 and 50,000. It is one of the chief cities of Hejaz, the most desolate province of Arabia, and is more than 800 miles southeast of Damascus and 250 miles north of Mecca. These three cities are now connected by a railway, the construction of which was begun by the Turkish sultan, Abdul Hamid, in 1900.

The only outstanding architectural feature of the city is the great mosque with the minarets radiating from beneath the crescent-crowned green dome of the latter building is supposed to rest the body of the prophet, undecayed by decay, his face turned everlastingly toward Mecca. The legend that the coffin was supposed to be suspended in midair by means of magnets is now said to have been a western invention, having no place in the traditions of the faithful.

While its squat, burned-brick houses with their many-roofed towers are unimpressive and far from picturesque yet the setting of the city, amid luxuriant date-palm gardens and extensive cornfields, is beautiful. The fortifications consist of a solid stone wall from 20 to 40 feet high, with 30 towers, making it the principal stronghold of the Hejaz province. In the angle formed by the wall in the northwest section of the city is a castle where even in peace times the Turks maintain a strong garrison.

Medina enjoys better and more abundant water than most of the cities of the near east. The source of supply for the city's underground cistern system is Kabi, a village two miles to the south, in one of the richest oases of the region. It was here that Mohammed made his home between the time that he was compelled to flee from Mecca and his entrance into Medina.

The Red sea port for Medina is Yembo, 125 miles to the southwest. It is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt en route to the holy cities of Arabia.

The War A Year Ago Today

August 4, 1915.
Austro-Germans attacking fortress of Warsaw, Russians falling back to outer lines.
French repulsed German attacks in the Argonne.
French prize court confirmed seizure of American cotton steamer Dacia.

RAILROAD WAGES

Shall they be determined by Industrial Warfare or Federal Inquiry?

To the American Public:

Do you believe in arbitration or industrial warfare? The train employees on all the railroads have voted whether they will give their leaders authority to tie up the commerce of the country to enforce their demands for a 100 million dollar wage increase.

The railroads are in the public service—your service. This army of employees is in the public service—your service. You pay for rail transportation 3 billion dollars a year, and 44 cents out of every dollar from you goes to the employees.

On all the Eastern Railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent of the train employees earned these wages (lowest, highest, and average of all) as shown by the payrolls—

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Engineers	\$1641	\$1931	\$1585	\$1783	\$1303	\$1543
	3224		2992		2178	
Conductors	1553	1831	1552	1642	1145	1315
	3004		2901		1991	
Firemen	951	1128	933	1109	752	935
	1704		1762		1633	
Brakemen	957	1141	862	973	834	1085
	1707		1521		1635	

The average yearly wage payments to all Eastern train employees (including those who worked only part of the year) as shown by the 1915 payrolls were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
Engineers	\$1796	\$1546	\$1384
Conductors	1724	1404	1238
Firemen	1033	903	844
Brakemen	1018	858	990

A 100 million dollar wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employees) is equal to a 5 per cent advance in all freight rates.

The managers of the railroads, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

The railroads have proposed the settlement of this controversy either under the existing national arbitration law, or by reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This offer has been refused by the employees' representatives.

Shall a nation-wide strike or an investigation under the Government determine this issue?

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, Chairman.
P. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager, Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
H. B. COOPER, Vice-President, Southern Railway.
E. C. COTLER, Gen'l Manager, Wabash Railway.
F. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President, New York Central Railroad.
C. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager, Great Northern Railway.
C. E. EWING, Gen'l Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. CRICE, Asst. to President, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

ner: "I guess it's a good thing you're home to see to that husband of yours. He was out driving yesterday with some pretty girl."

Grace intended to meet her husband with suspicion, but he was so unaffectedly glad to see her that she could not help meeting him half way, and reserved her decision on what she had heard. She found everything in perfect order and plenty of freshly cooked food, which Henry said he "bought."

As she started to hang her coat in the hall she noticed a bracket and two rings hanging on a hook. With renewed suspicion she examined them. She found the initials "H. M." And then she knew—some things—but just to tease Henry she exclaimed:

"I was told that you had a pretty girl out driving, and that she had been here too. What about it?"

But she could not keep her face straight at the sight of Henry's, so she burst into a peal of laughter, and in another moment she was in his arms. "Oh, Henry!" she laughed, "I just knew things would happen, and you would call for help, but I never thought of Helen till I saw her initials in her ring."—Boston Post.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

There can be no gain to the republican cause in undue exaggeration of democratic blunders in Mexico. The blunders actually committed and admitted are enough to damn the party in the eyes of the electorate even if they were committed with the best of intentions.—Ansonia Sentinel.

What would be of greatest interest to the country would be a list of those who are backing the movement for one-cent letter postage. If we are not altogether mistaken, it is a scheme by large and wealthy concerns to lessen the postage bills that they are so well able to pay. This solicitude for the poor man is useful for the demagogue on the stump. The fact is that

DAVIS THEATRE

BROADWAY

Matinee at 2:15
Eve. 6:45-8:45

VAUDEVILLE
BARTO & CLARK
In the Clever Comedy Skit With Songs and Dances Entitled
"Marooned"

LAYPO & BENJAMIN
In the Big Athletic Novelty Entitled
"Roses"
Concert Orchestra

PHOTOPLAYS
MAE MARSH and ROBERT HARRON in
The Five-Part Griffith Feature
THE WILD GIRL OF THE SIERRAS

FORD STERLING
In the Two Part Keystone
HIS WILD OATS

Friday Saturday

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Paramount Pictures

DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
HAZEL DAWN in THE SALESLADY
By WILLARD MACK, AUTHOR OF "KICK-IN"
ONE OF MISS DAWN'S BEST PHOTO-DRAMAS
9TH MYSTERIES OF MYRA || NAPOLIAN AND SALLY — Comedy

Today and Saturday

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Today and Saturday

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THE SCREEN'S SUPREME EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
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In "The Soul Market"
Five Exquisite Acts of Romance, Realism and Thrills.

METRO
TRAVELOGUE, No. 3

MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW in
"A Symphony in Coal"
A Screamingly Funny Comedy

there is a lot of "poor men" now engaged in dragging tons of letters and papers over the country who more deserve an increase in pay than the big firms deserve a lessening of their running expenses.—Hartford Courant.

Beauty will assert itself. Not even a red flannel shirt can serve to mar the classic aspect of the beautiful. This truth had striking proof at the big firemen's muster in New Haven when Editor George C. Woodruff of Litchfield was awarded a silver cup for being the handsomest man in the parade.—Connecticut Western News.

Which is Different.
Great Britain is waging an economic war on the Central Powers, but hardly an economical one.—Savannah News.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

STEAMER BLOCK ISLAND

DAILY SERVICE
Until Sept. 5, to

WATCH HILL and BLOCK ISLAND

Norwich	.....Lv.	8:55	9:15	Block Island	.....Lv.	9:15	9:45
New London	.....	10:25	10:45	Watch Hill	.....	3:45	4:10
Watch Hill	.....	11:30	12:00	New London	.....	5:10	5:25
Block IslandDus	P. M.	1:05	1:30	NorwichDus	P. M.	6:30	6:50

*Daily, except Sundays.
*Sundays only.

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Adults, 75c; Children, 40c.

Shore Dinner Houses and Bathing Beach near landings at Watch Hill and Block Island. For further information, party rates, apply at office of company on Shetucket Street, Norwich.
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No More Back-Breaking Scuttles To Be Carried Up Those Cellar Stairs

If you buy coal in large quantities you must have room to store it; if in small quantities, it is expensive. When you want to use it you must carry it from its storage place to your range, and of all tasks that is one of the most weary.

When you burn wood or coal you have the heat, dirt, and the trouble of attending to the fire. If you use gas you require no room for storage; no back-breaking scuttles to be carried from the cellar to the kitchen. The fire in the gas range burns steadily and without attention; it is always ready, without dirt or trouble, in large or small quantities.

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